Aruma Resources Limited
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ASX: AAJ

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
12 May 2015

CLINKER HILL GOLD MINERALISATION CONFIRMED

Highlights

- **Anomalous gold in soils confirmed by drilling**
- **Gold lode intersections over 800m strike and open to the south east**
- **6-10m thick intersections of >0.2g/t gold continuous over 400m**
- **Strong magnetic signature extension pegged**

Aruma Resources Limited (ASX:AAJ), is pleased to announce it has completed a first pass RC drill program at its 100% owned Clinker Hill Project, P25/2201, 40km east of Kalgoorlie, and has returned several highly anomalous significant (>5m at 0.2g/t gold) intersections over a 400m strike. A total of 11 holes for 1,476m were drilled in the program to investigate a strong >40ppb gold-in-soil anomaly which coincided with several dryblowing areas. The anomaly was continuous over >1,600m of strike and between 150 to 250m wide.

The drill results (Table 1) confirmed the soil anomaly and are from re-assaying the anomalous (>0.1g/t gold) 4m initial sample composites. They confirmed the wide intersections of sulphide-rich quartz carbonate lode material logged in the holes are mineralised with assays up to 1.69g/t gold.

HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Az.	Dip	From	To	Note	Int.	Au FA25
CHRC03	384337	6580472	374	150	90	-60	148	150		2	0.20
CHRC04	384317	6580554	368	138	90	-60	113	120		7	0.36
							115	116	incl	1	1.23
CHRC05	384265	6580684	362	150	90	-60	140	150 (eoh)		10	0.25
							145	150 (eoh)	incl	5	0.39
CHRC06	384230	6580689	365	120	90	-60	36	42		6	0.21
							36	39	incl	3	0.32
CHRC07	384204	6580864	363	120	90	-60	1	8		7	0.15
CHRC10	383906	6581480	358	150	90	-60	101	105		4	0.55
							104	105	incl	1	1.69

Table 1 Significant gold intersections at Clinker Hill from 1m RC samples
All coordinates AMG 94, all measurements down hole

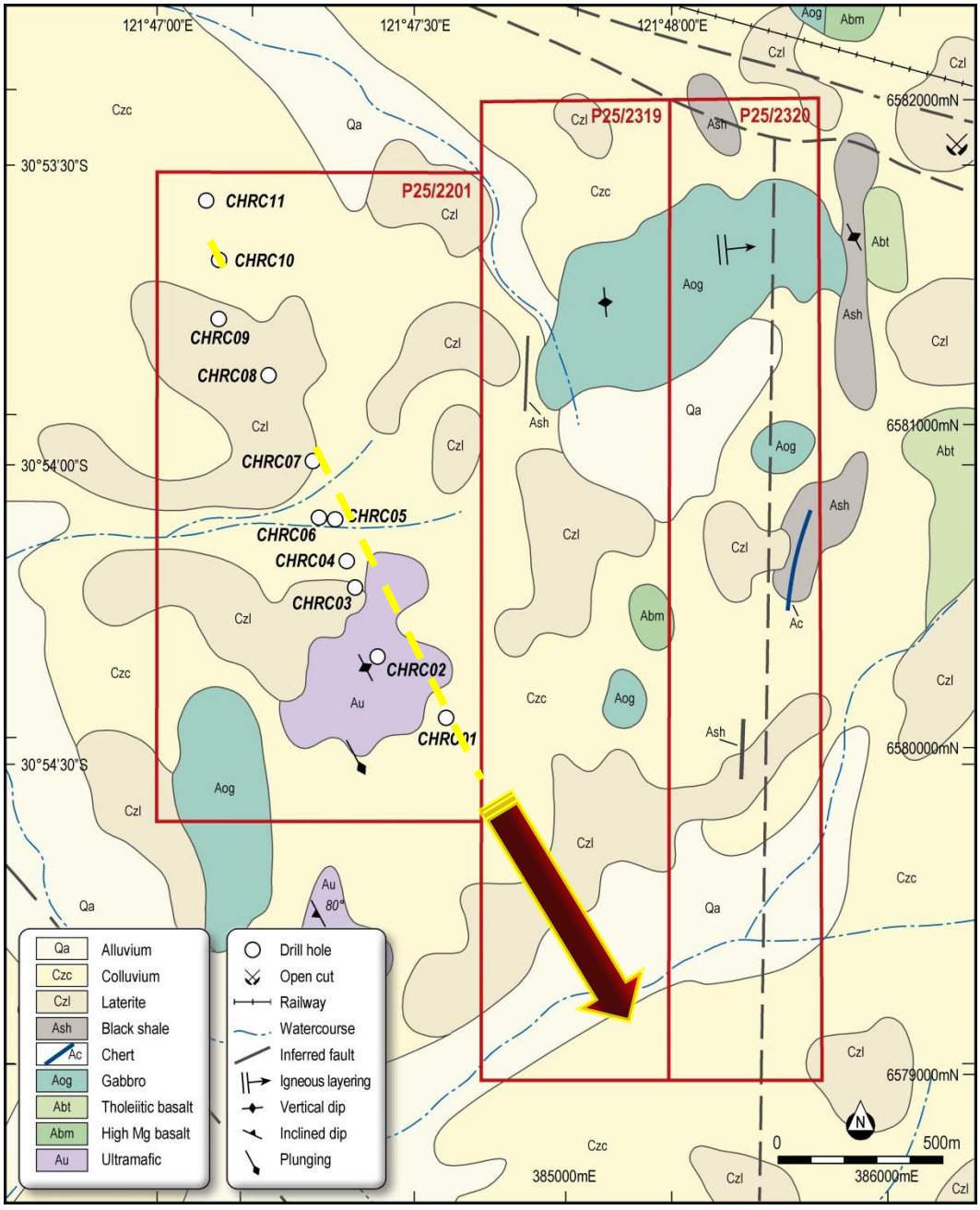

Figure 1 **RC drilling on geology at Clinker Hill with (yellow) gold mineralisation trends with possible extensions**

The extension indicated by the arrow at the bottom of Figure 1 is generated from the magnetics and the anomaly in drillhole CHRC 1 in the composite sampling, which returned 4m at 0.1g/t Au from 4m. To secure the strong south-east magnetic extension, two new leases have been pegged to the east of the tenement (P25/2319 and 2320). This ground will allow for the continuity of the NNW-SSE trending gold lode defined by magnetics (see Figure 2) to be investigated and tested.

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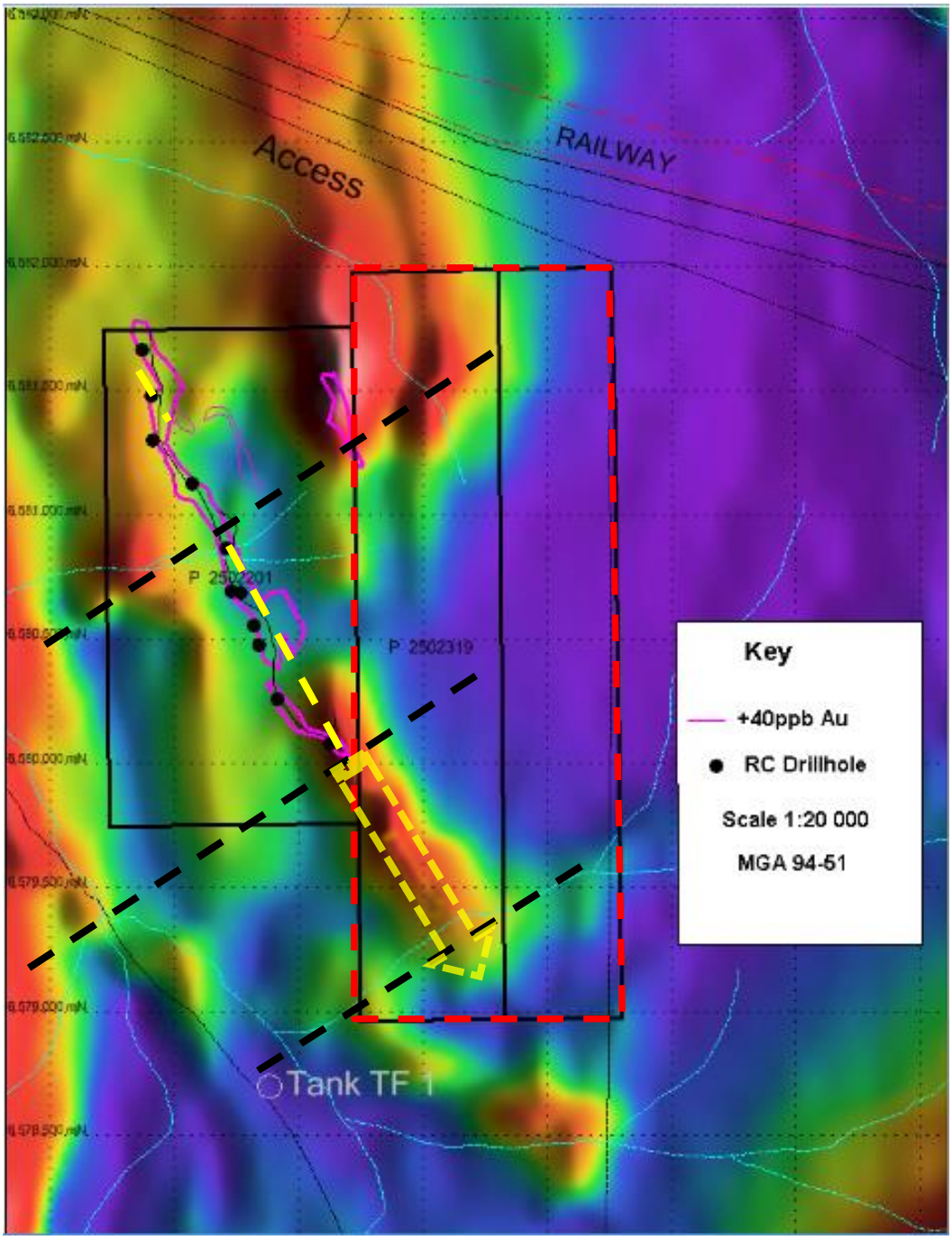

Figure 2 **RC drilling on magnetics at Clinker Hill with new (red) leases with gold mineralisation trends yellow and the important NE cross structures in black**

The magnetics in the above figure clearly show the structures and stratigraphy that control the gold mineralisation at Clinker Hill. The important NE structures seen to displace the NW stratigraphy and are similar to the structures associated with gold mineralisation in the east Kalgoorlie area such as Glandore, Salt Creek and Majestic.

Other Projects

Two Exploration Incentive Scheme applications for diamond drilling have been submitted for the Bulloo Downs and Glandore projects. These drilling programs have been designed to test, define and confirm multiple mineralisation targets and allow further assessment on both projects to be quantified.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Peter Schwann who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Schwann is Managing Director and a full time employee of the Company. Mr Schwann has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve'. Mr Schwann consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 1m individual samples were taken in 10" by 12" calico bags of 3 kg sampled by splitter • 4m composite samples were taken in 10" by 12" calico bags of 3 kg sampled by splitter
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Reverse Circulation • 1m RC chips
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Good recovery with minimal loss • Samples mostly dry, with minor water encountered in only deeper fresh rock • All samples were riffle split
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Fully geologically logged • Logging qualitative • All samples logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Samples split by splitter on rig • Samples scanned with XRF gun to look for tungsten to reflect carbonation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No anomalous tungsten was noticed
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assays at Intertek using a Fire Assay 25g charge • Olympus Handheld XRF used but not reported
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• None at this stage
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample location by GPS • All locations are GDA94
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill collars fully reported, see previous announcement
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Down hole surveys are regular 30m intervals to check orientation and dip
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples digitally and physically recorded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews were deemed necessary outside of internal standards as this is purely qualitative assaying for exploration

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• All tenements and issues required are detailed in the reports • All work done under PoW's
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work on the area acknowledged
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Structurally controlled Hydrothermal Kalgoorlie style lode gold
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All in the report
Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade*	• Intercepts will be averaged above

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	*truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	0.1g/t Au when reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• down hole length, true width not known
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• As done
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All samples on the leases are shown graphically and/ or have been previously reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Magnetic data and figures and the relationship with the Aruma exploration and genesis model are detailed in many previous reports and presentations
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• As detailed in the report